

# When is Woman in Her Prime?

### The Growing List of Women Who Marry Men Many Years Younger Than Themselves Seems to Show that Charms Are No Longer Certain to Wane Beyond Forty-Five and Even Fifty.

New York.—Is there ever a time in a woman's life when the possibility of romance is dead? Is her heart ever steeled to Cupid's shafts? What is a woman's prime of life, anyway? These are serious questions. They have been asked since the beginning of time; doubtless they will be asked to their end. But never has an answer been more frequently demanded than right now in this twentieth century. Practical as it is, these times are far from being barren of romance.

In youth, a woman's power of loving seems always just the same. One day we have maidens May marrying hoary-bearded December. Next we have moustached May the blushing bridegroom of motherly December. It is all the same—the only safe answer to the question is that there doesn't seem to be any woman in the world who can finally put aside romance for the more practical things of life.

And who could have given more prominence to this very thing than Miss Ellen Terry, premier Shakespearean actress of two continents. She has recently taken to herself a third husband—James Carew. They were married on March 22 last in Pittsburgh by Justice of the Peace Campbell.

Terry's Youthful Husband. The Pennsylvania law requires certain questions. Young Mr. Carew said he was born in Indiana and was an actor by profession. He owned up to 32 years, but he looked younger. Miss Terry told that she had been married twice before—divorced once and widowed the second time. She gave her birthday as February 27, 1848.

Romance has always played a part in the life of Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes-Mizner. When as the beautiful Mary Adelaide Moore of Philadelphia she met Charles T. Yerkes he was not the multi-millionaire that he was when he died. He had been out of the penitentiary but a little while; still the golden-haired girl loved him and he loved her. They were married. Wealth came faster and faster. Mr. Yerkes became one of the foremost traction men of this country and Europe. He had a beautiful Chicago home, but Mrs. Yerkes wanted another in New York. So the multi-millionaire built another one—a great brownstone pile in upper Fifth avenue.

He died on December 29, 1905. Within a month along came a handsome six-foot Californian, Wilson Mizner by name. He had a way with the woman that was wonderful, and in the Golden West he had left a reputation as a lady's man which would be hard to duplicate.

He had known Mrs. Yerkes for about a year. He called to express his grief at her sorrow. Here again pity was akin to love. His sympathy was so apparently genuine, his solicitude so tender that the widow was touched very deeply.

Admits Mistake in Marriage. Young Mr. Mizner himself felt the call of Cupid. From commiseration he turned to courtship; he won an easy victory after a whirlwind attack on the chafed of the widow's heart. Within a month after Mr. Yerkes' death they were quietly married.

But here the romance died a-borning. Mr. Mizner soon shook the dust of Fifth avenue from his feet, and Mrs. Yerkes-Mizner declared that it had all been a mistake.

But now the case of Mizner vs. Mizner is even before the court. Death alone robbed Mrs. Frank Leslie of a fourth marriage. When the Marquis de Campallegre, a Spanish noble, died in Paris recently, Mrs. Leslie—that is the name by which she chooses to be known—told to her friends that she had promised to be his bride. Her trousseau had already been made in Paris, the wedding set for early this month.

the late Oscar Wilde. She divorced this husband because he was too much of a spendthrift, among other things. Romance has always played a foremost role in the life of Patti, the divine. New York has known her these 50 years and more, but Europe has been the place where she has ever fallen prey to Cupid's darts.

The great diva was born in 1843, the morning after her mother, Mme. Barilli had sung Norma with great effect. In 1861, Patti, at the tender age of eight, was also singing, but her real debut was in this city in 1859. Her singing made a furor; her success was instantaneous.

Seven years later she met the Marquis de Caux, of an honored French family. They were both in love and a marriage was arranged by no less a personage than the Empress Eugenie. Won Heart of Diva.

Then in 1871 she met the tenor, Ernesto Nicolini. For Patti he changed the whole current of the diva's life. Signor Nicolini was a singer of no very remarkable ability. The great songstress loathed the man, who persisted in following her all over Europe, though there was a Signora Nicolini and several little Nicolinis.

But Nicolini was persistence itself. He was a friend of the Marquis de Caux, who found out one day how matters stood. He forbade the singer the house. This made the diva furious. He also refused to allow his wife to sing. This was the last straw. They separated; a divorce was finally granted. But the marquis suddenly passed away. And now Mrs. Leslie has sailed for Europe to join the marquis' family.

Many Times Married. Mrs. Leslie was the beautiful Miriam Florence Folline of New Orleans. Her first husband was E. G. Squier, afterward United States commissioner to Peru, from whom she separated. She then married Frank Leslie, the rich publisher. After his death she became a bride for the third time, marrying "Willie" Wilde, brother of

was the daughter of Leonard Jerome, Wall street man, rector and bon vivant, Lord Randolph Churchill, one of England's foremost politicians, made a trip to America and fell in love with the clever New York girl. Their marriage in Grace church was a notable event.

The pair returned to England. Lady Randolph's tact and cleverness had much to do with her husband's success in statecraft, as all England knew. Lord Randolph Churchill died in 1895, leaving his wife \$150,000.

Four years later at Cowes Lady Randolph met young Edmond West, son of a family that had much pride but little money. It was love at first sight between the comely widow of 52 and the young officer of 25, younger than her youngest son.

The marriage of beautiful "Kitty" Dudley to Leslie Carter, millionaire, in 1880 proved unhappy. They were divorced in 1889, and the young ex-wife with the glorious Titian hair went on the stage, where she achieved not only fame but fortune.

Broadway is still talking about her marriage last summer while in Boston on an auto trip with a party of friends. It was all very sudden. Young Mr. Payne, only a trifle older than Mrs. Carter's son, Dudley, proposed one day; they were married almost the next.

Take Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, for example, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and other successful works for old and young. Mrs. Burnett was Miss Hodgson in 1873 when she married Dr. S. M. Burnett at the age of 23. A quarter of a century later they were divorced; two years afterward Mrs. Burnett, then a woman of 50, fell in love with Stephen Townsend, Englishman, physician, author and actor. They were married in 1900.

Then another literary romance had its culmination when that talented writer, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, married Herbert Ward. She was the gifted authoress, her genius matured at

## CHIHUAHUA DOGS DYING OUT.

### Breed of Small, Hairless Canines Becoming Hopelessly Mixed.

Washington.—Comptroller General A. L. M. Gottschalk, of the City of Mexico, in responding to numerous inquiries from persons in the United States in regard to the purchasing of Chihuahua dogs, says:

"The Chihuahua dog, which as late as 25 years ago was quite commonly to be found in Mexico, is a curious little creature popularly supposed to be a cross breed between the prairie dog and the jack rabbit. The animal resembles a small dog whose weight is sometimes not over one and one-half pounds, with a disproportionately large head, bulging eyes and long ears. The hair is usually scanty, showing the pink skin underneath. One of the marks is said to be an unclosed cranial fissure through which the brain can be felt throbbing underneath the skin. These little animals are particularly destructive, and are constantly scratching at things with their long claws. They are quite susceptible to training if taken young and in numerous instances the breed has been domesticated, although they seldom show the usual dog traits of sagacious and intelligent attachment.

"Unfortunately within the last 25 years the breed has become so largely mixed with small dogs of various mongrel types that it is now a most difficult thing to find in Mexico an example of the true breed. Such are sold occasionally at prices ranging from 200 Mexican pesos (\$39.60 United States currency) upward. Even in Chihuahua these dogs are very rare. A few recent specimens sold in this city are said to have been of the true breed."

## TO SEE EUROPE WITH SAVINGS.

### Trolley Conductor and Wife Will Enjoy Results of Economy.

Kansas City, Mo.—A six months' tour of Europe is the purpose of Charles M. Kelly, 11 years a conductor on the Fifth street division of the Metropolitan Street Railway company, and Mrs. Kelly.

"My wife and I have planned this trip since we were married six years ago," said Mr. Kelly. "What I have saved as a conductor will be enough to pay our expenses."

The Kellys own their own home, a pretty two-story frame cottage. They intend to spend \$3,000 on their trip. "I have a six months' leave of absence from my work," Kelly said. "We intend to stay the limit, too. Such a chance comes only once in a lifetime for men like myself. Glad? Why, my boy, I haven't slept well for months. I've lain awake nights planning this trip. So has Mrs. Kelly."

The Kellys will sail from New York on a Hamburg-American liner. The first stop will be Naples. After Italy will come Switzerland, then Germany, with a trip down the Rhine to Cologne. The Netherlands and Belgium are next on the schedule. Then comes Paris and later London.

"What will you do when you return?" "Take up my old position as conductor on the Fifth street line. I'll report for duty the second day I arrive in the city."

## CLERK WINS A FORTUNE.

### Speculates in Wheat and is Now One of Wichita's Richest Men.

Wichita, Kan.—From telegraph operator, working on a salary of less than \$100 a month, to affluence and a fortune within five years, is the record of Arthur Pauline, who in one day cleared \$150,000 by speculating in wheat.

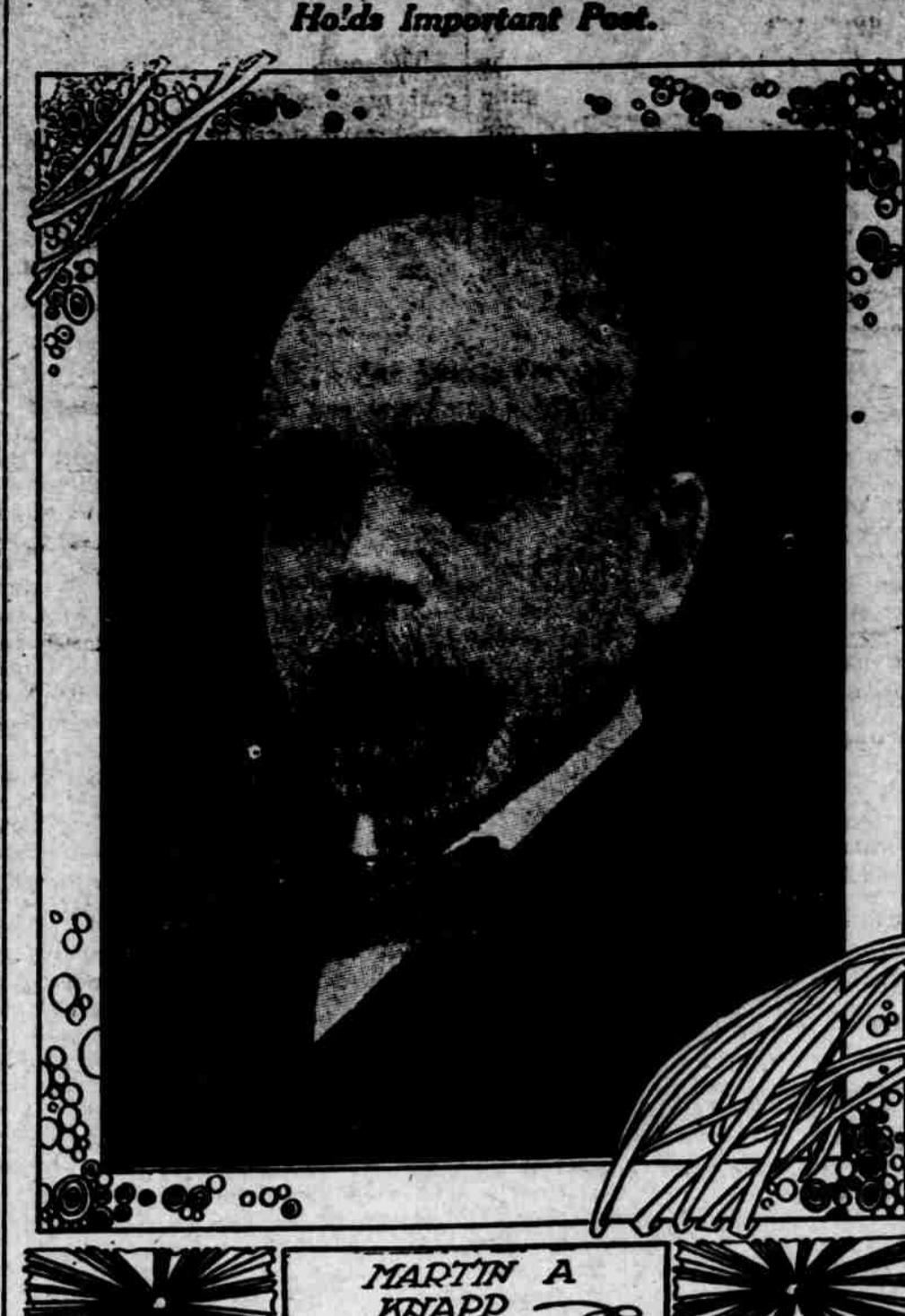
Pauline has been a resident of Wichita about 20 years. During most of that time he has been employed as an operator. At spare times he did the wire for commission men, gaining an insight of the methods of the market, which he turned to advantage when the opportunities presented themselves. As a result, he is to-day classed among the wealthiest citizens of Wichita.

Wheat was low when Pauline began to buy, around the 70 cent mark. He held on to the wheat he bought until the market was over one dollar then he sold. Something like \$25,000 was the result of his investment. He invested the proceeds in Wichita property. That, too, proved a good investment, and he was enabled two years later to clear \$100,000 by the same method. In the recent rise of wheat he bought for 76 cents and sold at 97 cents, clearing \$150,000.

To-day Mr. Ward is 62 years old and Mr. Ward is 45.

And in the news of only a day or two ago comes the announcement of two more such marriages. In Worcester, Mass., Mrs. Antoine Kiebasa, widowed three times, possessed of \$1,000,000 and 46 years old, married Martin Moneta, ten years her junior and a poor photographer. Here in New York Mrs. Ada Jeffrey McVicker announces her engagement to Herman P. Trappe. Mrs. McVicker has five sons, two of them married. Mr. Trappe is 30.

Who now shall dare to say what a woman's prime really is, or when she can forget romance and Cupid's call?



MARTIN A. KNAPP

Mr. Knapp is chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and upon him devolves, in a great measure, the task of solving the relations of the country's railroads to the government.

## MONSTER SHIPS BUILT.

### NATIONS ORDERING HUGE VESSELS FOR WAR PURPOSES.

#### Thirty-Five Monsters of Destruction to Be Added to Battle Craft Afloat by Fall—United States Ships Large.

London.—The epidemic of monster battleships is spreading. By the close of the present summer no fewer than 35 of these enormous craft will have been completed, begun or ordered, but of these 35 only seven will be the British flag. The other 28 belong to foreign powers, and this is the first time in the history of the British navy that it has been so grievously outnumbered in the most powerful type of ship.

The monster battleships building, completed or to be laid down before the close of the summer of 1907 are as follows:

- England—Four Dreadnoughts, three Invincibles; total, seven.
- Germany—Four Dreadnoughts, two Invincibles; total, six.
- France—Six Dantons; total, six.
- Japan—Four monster battleships, two monster cruisers; total, six.
- South American republics—Six Dreadnoughts; total, six.
- United States—Two Michigans, two Pacificators; total, four.

All these ships have been ordered since January, 1905. In the five years January, 1900, to January, 1905, the same group of powers laid down or ordered 47 first-class battleships, of which 16 were British. Thus in the Dreadnought era the British proportion has enormously declined. In 1905-7 it is only 20 per cent of the battleships of the great naval powers; in 1900-4 it was 24 per cent.

Another point is very striking. In 1900-4 the British battleships were, on the whole, more powerful and larger than those of rival nations, the sole exception being the United States. But in 1905-7 many of the foreign battleships and armored cruisers are larger

## FAMOUS INDIAN CHIEF GOES INSANE.

### Geronimo is Guarded Constantly by Apache Scouts.

Lawton, Okla.—Chief Geronimo, the great Apache warrior, who is said to have scalped more white people than any other living Indian, and who for 20 years has been a prisoner of war on the Fort Sill military reservation, near here, is reported by an Apache Indian to have completely lost his mind and has to be guarded almost night and day by Apache scouts in the government service.

He wandered away from home the other day and was not seen until midnight, being discovered about dark wandering carelessly near Fort Sill, watching the highways and murmuring to himself. A carriage approached and he galloped toward it charge by two scouts who came up and prevented him following the party.

Geronimo is believed to have grown demented because of the refusal of the war department and the president to grant him liberty or permission to return to Arizona, the scene of his many devastations of villages and slaughtering of whites.

Since his last appeal to the president he has been morose and a few weeks ago his wife, the eighth of his career, left him to return no more.

Prize for Proposal in Park. Cleveland, O.—Chief Goldsoll of the park police wants notice of the first proposal of marriage in the city parks this spring. He has something nice for a present for the first bride of the summer whose wedding is the outcome of a proposal in the parks.

## World's Famous Curiosity.

### Man Who is Still Living with Only Half of His Brain.

Kansas City, Mo.—George L. Chapman, a world-famous curiosity among medical men, was exhibited to the classes of the Kansas Medical college recently. He is a wonderful example of a tradition current among medical doctors that the average person has a large surplusage of brains.

As the result of a gunshot wound received when he was a boy and the subsequent surgical operation which followed, Chapman had a telescopic or, to reduce the quantity to more exact terms, six ounces—of his brain removed when he was 13 years old.

Instead of dying, as everything indicated he would, Chapman lingered between life and death. His head was almost frozen in an effort to keep the temperature down. Part of the right ear was actually frozen off in this manner. But after spending two years in bed, not being able to stand as a result of the injury, he finally became able to get around.

## THE PASSOVER.

Sunday School Lesson for June 9, 1907. Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Exodus 12:1-11. Memory verse, 12:2.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"When I see the blood, I will pass over you."—Exodus 12:13.

NEW TESTAMENT REFERENCES.—New Testament references to Passover: John 1:9; 6:5; 1 Cor. 5:7; Heb. 9:11; 1 Peter 1:19, 20.

TEXT.—The Passover is held each year on the 14th day of the month of Nisan, corresponding to the last of March and the first of April. The year (1907) was B. C. 581; or about 1300 according to others. Professor Price makes it 1228.

PLACES.—The meetings of Moses with Pharaoh were at the capital, Thebes (Thebes), or Memphis. The Passover was observed in the land of Goshen, in northeastern Egypt.

THE PHARAOH was probably Nephthali, son of the powerful monarch, Rameses II. The monuments of Egypt refer to the death of a son of Memphis and contain writings in 1200 B. C.

Comment and Suggestive Thought. The Bible records fewer miracles than most men think. They are grouped in three great periods, each a critical epoch, especially requiring divine interposition—the times of Moses, when the nation was to be delivered from bondage; the times of Elijah, when the authority of the prophetic order was to be established, and the liberty of the people defended against the kings; the times of Christ, when the world was to be redeemed. We study in this lesson the first of these periods of miracles.

The First Trial of Plagues.—Ex. 7:14; 8:19. The plagues group themselves in threes, gradually increasing in severity, for God gave Pharaoh every chance to repent. The first trial was a plague of lice. The second trial was a plague of frogs and lice. The third trial was a plague of flies.

The Second Trial of Plagues.—Ex. 8:20; 9:12. In this group of plagues the property of the Egyptians is involved as well as their persons; the land of Goshen, where the Hebrews dwelt, is pointedly exempted from the visitations; and Moses no longer makes use of the rod, as if to show that no magic virtue resides in that piece of wood. Flies, murrain and boils.

The Third Trial of Plagues.—Ex. 9:13; 10:23. In this series of plagues "a new insect of awfulness now appears in the circumstance that the physical agency is no longer of local origin from within the land, but comes from the general system of the world; as if there now had been an invasion of Egypt on the part of the unseen universe beyond it. The rod is now resumed."—Macgregor. Hail; locusts, and darkness follow in ominous succession.

The Last Plague; Death of the Firstborn.—Exodus 11. Pharaoh and his people had been given every opportunity to repent. Even the divine patience had ceased to endure their hard and cruel and deceitful hearts. The final and decisive plague was announced and described with accuracy; but before its actual infliction several days elapsed that the people of Israel might be prepared for the exodus. One important step was the asking (not "borrowing"—see R. V.) of jewels, the most easily carried form of wealth, from the Egyptians. It was only right that the Hebrews should have a little return for their long services, and what their masters gave them was far less than their due.

The Institution of the Passover.—Ex. 12:1-2, 43-50. While the Israelites, protected by the effect of the plagues were making preparations for their departure, they were also preparing for a great and beautiful ceremony, ordained by God, which should at the same time arouse their religious feeling, and bind them together more firmly as a nation. It extended from the fourteenth to the twenty-first day of the month Abib, afterwards called Nisan, corresponding nearly to the last half of March and the first half of April. Hebrew months began with the new moon, so that the Passover came always at the time best for traveling, the time of full moon. The religious year began at this time; the civil year began with the month Tishri, including the last of September and the first of October.

"The Passover feast remains to this day an enduring memorial of the exodus, inexplicable except as the commemoration of a historical fact, and testifying by its name to the nature of the fact commemorated."—Rawlinson. Taken up into the Lord's Supper, it is celebrated all over the world wherever Christians as well as Jews are found.

The awful stroke fell at midnight, and immediately the entire land was filled with bitter anguish and with terror. Pharaoh, whose own boy lay dead, the heir to his throne, could not wait for morning, but sent in the night, praying the Hebrews to be gone, and making no conditions.

Lesson of the Passover. If the lesson of the plagues is a mighty warning, that of the Passover is an abiding comfort and confidence. God, it teaches us, is round about his people, and no harm can befall those that trust in him. One of the most wonderful proofs of Christianity is the exact parallelism between this crowning event of the Old Testament, the Passover, and the crowning event of the New Testament, the sacrifice upon Calvary of the Lamb of God. In the blackness of midnight, while sin was at its height, he also died, without blemish, and no one was broken.

Immigration Shows Gain. Washington.—According to a statement issued by the bureau of immigration of the department of commerce and labor the total immigration to the United States from all countries for the six months ending March last aggregated 539,137 persons, which is an increase of 75,821 over a like period in 1906. The total number of immigrants from Russia for the six months ending with March last was 103,364, being an increase of 21,631 over the corresponding period of 1906.

## CHEMIST'S CURE FOR LOVE.

### Hydrochloric Acid After Meals Made Lovesick Women Recover.

The gray-haired, spectacled young physiological chemist sighed with relief, lighted a big German percolator pipe, perched himself on a desk in the deserted lecture room and spoke.

"Golly!"—a ruminate puff-puffing—"I never thought that I and my test tubes and precipitates and other stuff would ever be called in to help cure cases of lovesickness. Yes, sir; hearts broken by malicious shots of Cupid have been mended by me, or rather through my advice.

"Funny role for science, eh? But why not? If science is to be worth anything it must be of help in practical life, although my colleagues would consider me a heretic for that opinion—the clumps!"

"Well, but the story?" "O, yes, the story! Quite a simple one, yet odd—and very modern, my boy. Last week I was visited by a physician who conducts a high class sanitarium not far from New York.

Place for women, you know; for wealthy aesthetes.

"The physician wanted to ascertain why two of his patients failed to assimilate their nutriment. As I do in all such cases I inquired into their history.

"Two unhappy women, young and fair presumably, for I never met the ladies. Two and stories of love. One was a wife deserted by a rapacious husband, without whom—had she only thought so—she was far better off. But the trouble was that she did not think so. The other was a girl disappointed because some young flirt of a boy had married another.

"I found that the failure to assimilate nutriment was due to the fact that there had been no flow of hydrochloric acid in the alimentary tract of either of the patients. The physician said that they were moping and pining themselves to death, literally wasting away. Medicine was useless, it seemed; food they did not digest; they were dying, as the old phrase runs, of broken hearts.

"And just why? For this reason—mark it well—their mental state was

accountable for what is called inhibition of certain glandular actions controlling the flow of hydrochloric acid.

"I said to the physician, says I: 'Give 'em hydrochloric acid after meals, about so much.' He did so. Result: The heart-broken ladies began to digest their food.

"As their bodies received nourishment some of the strain on the mind caused by malnutrition was eased; consequently there was less morbidity, less gloom; this betterment of physical condition removed the inhibition of glandular function, the bodily hydrochloric acid flowed again; that great specific.

"Time aided the good cause, and in due course of time the heartbroken, lovesick patients recovered tone and went out again into the world.

"Do you know I feel rather proud of that job? But I wonder, I wonder what the young women would say if they knew! Have I sullied the romance of love? Well, I say no; love, like all other things human, will be the better for the light of truth—and that light shines from the workshops of science, my boy. Yes!"

## MAKES EYELASHES TO ORDER.

### Ingenious Inventor in London Claims to Have Thriving Business.

London.—"Please send me another dozen of eyelashes."

This is a sample of numerous orders being received by an ingenious inventor who has created a demand among women beauty seekers for false lashes to replace nature's eye fringes with which the owners are dissatisfied.

The patentee claims that hundreds of women are eagerly buying eyelashes, especially those who spend much time in automobiling. They visit him to be fitted in the first instance, but after their preliminary fixture the lashes keep in good shape for a month. They may then need a little attention, such as curling with warm tongs and receiving a touch of a special fluid.

Certainly Not.

Church—Isn't there something wrong with that telescope? Gotham—Why, no; there doesn't appear to be so far as I can see.—Yonkers Statesman.